(c) As in statement (see below).

Statement

S. No.	Name of the Hospital	7th plan outlay	Progress
		(Rs. in lakhs)	
1	Sanjay Gandhi Memorial Hospital, Mangolpuri	395.70	Construction work has been completed. OPD services commenced in June, 1986.
2	Hospital at Khichripur	555.04	Initial construction work started.
3	Hospital at Jahangirpuri	400.00	The construction of the building is in progress.
4	Hospital at Raghubir Nagar	155.00	Possession of land taken and layout plans of the building being made.

Beneficiaries for NREP

3074. SHRI KAILASH PATI MISHRA:
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a report in the Times of India, dated the 26th January 1989 stating that as no provision is made for the maintenance of the works of the NREP beneficiaries, these are often washed away or damaged by rains/floods and that the labour for these programmes is secured through middlemen resulting in depriving jobs to the local unemployed and furthermore contractors are frequently asked to execute these projects which defeats the very purpose of the NREP; if so, what are the State-wise findings of the evaluation studies of the programmes in this regard; and

(b) the conclusions derived and the effective remedial measures devised?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND THE MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) The Government has seen the report captioned Anti poverty Plans fall to show results' that appeared in the Times of India of 26th January, 1989. Apart from the studies conducted by the State Governments, the Department of Rural Development in the Ministry of Agriculture has been undertaking monthly Concurrent Evaluation of National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) since November, 1987. The major findings of the evaluation studies of NREP are given below :—

(i) About 97% of the works taken up under NREP reflect the felt a need of community. These felt needs have mostly been identified by Gram Sabha or Gram Panchayat (about 54% cases) followed by 21% by Panchayat Samiti and about 17% cases by officials and M.Ps/MLAs.

(ii) On an average. 91% of mandays of employment per work is by unskilled workers and 9% by the skilled workers. The contribution of local workers has been about 95% per work.

(iii) Among the labourers found working on the on-going works, about 38% were Scheduled Castes, 20% Scheduled Tirbes, and the remaining 42% others. Another classification indicates that among those interviewed 49% were landless labourers, 28% marginal farmers, 10% small farmers, about 5% rural artisans and the remaining others. The percentage share of women labourers was about 18%.

(iv) The benefits of the completed works are available to the concerned community in 86% cases, while in 7% cases no benefits are reaching to them. However, in 5% cases the benefits are yet to start and in about 2% cases there is no hope of benefits to concerned community.

(v) About 79% of the projects undertaken under NREP are found very useful, whereas 17% as somewhat useful. However, remaining 4% projects are not found useful.

The above findings of the Concurrent Evaluation should be regarded as more reliable for the reasons that these studies are based on reasonably large samples collected uniformly throughout the Country by independent reaearch institutions at periodical intervals. On the other hand, the reports referred to in the newspaper are merely a collection of negative findings of a number of studies undertaken at different points of time on varying types of samples for different regions following different methodologies. These reports do not bering out the positive views referred to by the very same studies. The State-wise details about the maintenance of assets created under NREP and implementing agencies as brought out by Concurrent Evaluation of NREP are given in statement I & II [For statement II *See* Appendix CXCIX Annexure No. 167]

(b) The findings of the Concurrent Evaluation are brought to the notice of State Governments for suitable remedial action.

Statement-I

Maintenance of Assets

State/UT	Yes	No	No Need
Andhra Pradesh	57.14	25.21	17.65
Arunachal Pradesh	44.83	55.17	0.00
Assam	32.69	56.73	10.58
Bihar	13.27	76.02	10.71
Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gujarat	24.35	64.35	11.30
Haryana	98.33	0.00	1.67
Himachal Pradesh	40.63	25.00	34.38
Jammu & Kashmir	85.71	14.29	0.00
Karnataka	100.00	0.00	0.00

State/UT	Yes	No	No Need
Kerala	15.28	55.56	29.17
Madhya Pradesh	38.86	42.72	18.34
Maharashtra;	48a24	44.12	7.65
Manipur	50.00	45.45	4.55
Meghalaya	80.00	17.50	2.50
Mizoram	60.00	30.00	10.00
Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00
Orissa	50.85	33.90	15.25
Punjab	20.37	22.22	57.41
Rajasthan	8.33	37.50	54.17
Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tamil Nadu	62.29	35.78	1.83
Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	11.62	76 06	12.32
West Bengal	100.00	0.00	0.00
Chandigarh	40.00	20.00	40.00
Delhi	30.00	70.00	0.00
Lakshadweep	77.78	0.00	22.22
Pondicherry	30.00	70.00	0 00
ALL INDIA	39.79	45.07	15.14

राजस्थान में अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोगों की प्रति व्यक्ति आय

3075. **श्री सन्तोष बागड़ोदिया :** क्या **योजना** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या राजस्थान में रहने वाले अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोगों की प्रति व्यक्ति आय कितनी है?

योजना मंत्री तथा कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्री (श्री माधव सिंह सोलंकी) : चालू तथा स्थिर (1970–71) मूल्यों पर 1986–87 में राजस्थान की प्रति-व्यक्ति आय क्रमश: 21.50 रु० तथा 646 रु० थी। अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के संबंध में अलग से कार्य सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

Allocation of Assam

3076. SHRI PRITHIBI MAJHI ; Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the allocation made to Assam by the Planning Commission for forestry in the Seventh Five Year Plan : and